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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
AT KINGSTON
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KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA



SOME
CONSIDERATIONS

Humbly offer'd
Upon the Present Attempt
OF THE
DISSENTERS,

To obtain
A Repeal of the ACT
AGAINST
Occasional Conformity.

Address'd to a
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

We---after mature Deliberation resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a mutual and Solemn League and Covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with our Hands lifted up to the most high God, do swear-----That we shall without respect of Persons endeavour the Extermination of Popery and PRELACY, that is, Church Government by ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, DEANS, and Chapters, ARCHDEACONS, and all other Ecclesiastical Officers depending on that Hierarchy.

Vide Solemn League and Covenant.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA

T O

Sir * * * * *

Member of PARLIAMENT for the
Borough of -----

Worthy SIR,

SINCE we have had the News,
that there is like to be a Motion
made in your Honourable House,
for the Repeal of the Act against Occa-
sional Conformity, in order to let Dis-
senters into Publick Trusts and Employ-
ments, great has been our Sollicitude and
Anxiety about the Issue of it.

The whole Body of this Corporation,
tho' they are known by all to be eminent-
ly well-affected to his most Excellent Ma-
jesty King GEORGE, and to be far
from envying the Dissenters the Toler-
ation they enjoy, are also equally Zealous
A 2 for

for the keeping up this important Fence, and Barrier of our Establish'd Church and Religion.

What hath occasionally been said against this Repeal I have collected together, and here send you ; a Freedom which I shou'd not have taken, but that I find great Numbers of other People have us'd the same Liberty ; publishing their indecent Reflections upon this wise and excellent Law, with as much Boldness, as if it were no better than one of the French King's Edicts, with which the People of England are no way concern'd.

I most humbly ask your Pardon for the Presumption of this Address, and am, with the highest Respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient

APRIL 5th,
1717.

Humble Servant.

Some CONSIDERATIONS
humbly offer'd upon the Pre-
sent Attempt of the DISSEN-
T E R S, to obtain a Repeal of
the Act against OCCASIONAL
 CONFORMITY.

IT looks as if some People thought our Animosities were in too fair a Way to be compos'd, when they are so industrious to throw in among us, *new* Matter of Difference, and Contention. It was the hope and desire of all wise and good Men upon his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, that all who do indeed love their King and Country wou'd lay aside their private little Quarrels, and unanimously unite their Endeavours to promote the common Good. But alas ! what Fruit have we seen of those Desires, and how have those Hopes been utterly frustrated ! Disappointed Expectations have fill'd the Hearts of some
 with

with Disaffection ; which join'd with the fix'd and rooted Hatred of others, hath produc'd a most Wicked and Unnatural Rebellion.

Now the Danger of this is past (if, as we hope, it be indeed past) an unreasonable *Selfishness* and *Perverseness* is like to involve us in new Difficulties, and perhaps, in the end, may bring us into Dangers almost equal to those we have so lately escap'd. One wou'd think that Men who duly consider their former Hardships and Sufferings, shou'd be very well contented with so full and ample a *Toleration* as they now enjoy ; and not aim at more Power than they *themselves* know well how to manage, or than can safely be trusted in their Hands by *others*. And, indeed, I think if it were only in Gratitude to those, who have been the Instruments of *giving*, and *preserving* to them what they *have*, they ought not to attempt the gaining *more*, to the prejudice of their Friends ; and very probably, to their own Loss at last.

That which I shall farther do in the Prosecution of this Argument, will be only to propose a few Reasons, which convince me that there is no just Ground for the *Dissenters* to desire the Repeal of the *Occasional-Act*, and that the doing so, wou'd be infinitely
 prejudicial

prejudicial to our Constitution in *Church*, and *State*.

§. 1. Now the first thing that comes into my mind concerning this Matter, is, that this *Act* leaves them in the full Possession of all that they us'd formerly to claim, or desire, I mean the Liberty of Worshipping God according to their Consciences, without Molestation, or Disturbance. It only restrains them from a Practice not only very offensive to all good Christians, but even to the best among the *Dissenters* themselves, who (however, they may sometimes join in our Publick Worship to manifest their Catholick Communion) yet can never justify Mens doing so, once in their Lives, meerly to qualify themselves for Places and Preferments. Why shou'd Men desire an *Act of Parliament* to reward them for *Hypocrisie*, and incourage others to follow them in it?

When the Dissenters were under Persecution and Sufferings, they then declar'd, they desir'd only *Liberty* and *Toleration*: It looks a little ill therefore, now they have got *that* in as full a manner as can be desir'd, to make such a bustle for more *Power* than is consistent with the Safety of our Constitution; and gives Occasion to their Enemies to suggest,

gest, that, give them what you will, they are not to be satisfy'd with less than the Destruction of it.

§. 2. I observe in the next place, that notwithstanding the Clamours they now make against this Act, as obtain'd by Men who were not only *their* Enemies, but equal Enemies to the *Protestant Succession*, &c. I say, notwithstanding these Clamours, that this Act as it now is, is nothing but what was readily offer'd by the best Friends to the *Protestant Succession*, and most zealous Advocates for *Toleration*. This is evident from the *Act for preventing Occasional Conformity*, as it was amended and agreed to by the Lords, in 1702. They then were all agreed, that Occasional Conformity to qualify for Preferments was a Scandal to Religion, and ought to be punished, and prevented. What Objections they had against the Bill as sent up by the *Commons*, were not taken from the Matter, but some of the Circumstances of it; such as the Penalty's being too great for the Offence, and other things of less moment.

But that which seem'd most of all to prevail for the Rejection of such an Act at *that* time (and is as good an Argument against the Repeal of it, in *this*) was the *Unseasonableness*

bleness of it. The *Lords* thought that in a Time of War, Alterations were unnecessary and dangerous ; and were unwilling to bring any Hardships upon the Dissenters at such a time, to give them cause of Jealousies and Fears : And they tell the Commons, that tho' there may be some things to be found fault with, yet a proper time ought to be taken to apply Remedies ; and that the attempting too hasty Cures have prov'd fatal. Now can any thing be stronger against the *Repeal* of this Act at this time, even supposing (which I see no Reason to suppose) that it is a little hard upon them ? For let any one only consider our present Circumstances, and tell me if he thinks *this* a proper Season to make such Concessions to them ? Our Governours may, perhaps, gratify a few enterprizing Men among the *Dissenters* ; but they will lose the Hearts of a much greater Number of their true Friends in the Church of *England*, or at least administer great cause of Fear, and Jealousy to them ; and give a handle to declar'd Enemies, to reproach, and malign their Administration.

And this is, with me, one of the strongest Arguments against the *Repeal* of this Act of Parliament. I love the King, and am perswaded there is not a Man in His Dominions wishes the Prosperity of his His Go-

vernment with more Zeal, and Sincerity. Those whose Interest it is to have it believ'd, may represent all that wish well to our Establish'd Church, as *Jacobites* and *Tories*; but there is no Man who truly values the Church of *England*, and understands its true Interest, but must be a Friend to King *GEORGE*, who, under God, is the great Bulwark, and only Support of it. This is so evident, that the most blind and obstinate must at last see, and be convinc'd of it. But, if instead of doing what we can to take off Mens Prejudices, we go into Measures that naturally tend to *encrease* them, and set them at a farther distance from us, we *make* Enemies, and have no body else to thank for them. We may talk as long, and complain as much as we please of Mens Disaffection, Fears, and Jealousies; but nothing will cure, and remove them but a steady Adherence to the Interests of the Church of *England*, and an immovable Zeal for the Prosperity of our Nation; and this, at last, will make our Enemies to be at Peace with us.

§. 3. It is really a thing just and equitable in it self, that they who are profess'd Enemies to one half (at least) of the Constitution, should be excluded from any share in the
the

the Government of it. I do allow that the Dissenters are generally in the Interest of the King, and Protestant Succession. It is evidently their Advantage to be so ; and *they* are not so blind, (as some are who call themselves *Churchmen*) to imagine that they can be secure under any other sort of Government. It is therefore no such mighty Wonder that they have been zealous for King *George*, when'tis clear, they can't possibly be safe under any other. *And verily they have their Reward.*

I cannot but wonder therefore at the Boasts of some of their late Writers as if they were the only *disinterested Loyalists* in the Nation, " It will certainly (says one of " 'em) be hard if when they can gain nothing that is peculiar to themselves by the " Accession of King *George*, they mayn't be " allow'd to hope they shall lose nothing by " him. So that we see they have no other Principle of Loyalty to the King, but the expectation of getting by him : And 'tis not sufficient that they are protected and secur'd in the enjoyment of all their Rights, Civil and Religious, in *common* with other Subjects ; they must have something *peculiar* to themselves ; the plain *English* of which is, that they would be set upon an *equal* foot with the Church of *England*, and by that

means gain an Opportunity of setting themselves *above* it. If the Government will not come into *this* Scheme, notwithstanding their Pretences of bearing so much, and complaining so little (a Character that was never given 'em, by any, but themselves) they do in effect say, they are like to be as uneasie, and as little given to Loyalty, as those of whom they make such sad Complaints.

213 We grant they are now Friends to the Civil Government, but as to the other half of our Constitution, they are declared and avowed Enemies, and will destroy it as soon as they are able. And they seem to want Power for such a purpose. Some will say, perhaps, No such matter; they only desire *Toleration*. Let such a Person only suppose himself in *their* Case; that is, *Tolerated* to worship God in a way, esteem'd by them, most agreeable to the Divine Will; while the greater part of the Nation, in their Opinion, lie under the Power of gross Superstition, if not Idolatry, (which some of 'em charge us with.) Now can any thing be more natural to Men, who have this Opinion of *themselves* and *others*, than to endeavour the advancing of *that*, which they account the Religion of Jesus Christ, and the extirpation of what they call Superstition and Idolatry? And the more *honest* and *serious* such

such Men are in their mistaken way, the more mischief they are like to do ; which, I think, is a sufficient Argument against trusting them with Power, till they know better how to use it.

This is so plain from *Experience*, that it can scarce admit of any dispute. For Twenty Years together, our *English* History is fill'd up with accounts of their manifold Endeavours, to destroy the Establish'd Church and Religion ; or their various Methods to prevent its ever rising again.

There are scarce any so ignorant in History as to be unacquainted with their *Solemn League and Covenant*, which vow'd the utter Subversion of *Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons*, &c. and the whole Frame of our Church-Government ; or with their *Directory* and *Ordinances* relating to it, which thrust out our *Publick Service*, and made it highly Penal to use it, even in a Private Family ; to which they adher'd so stiffly, that they wou'd not dispense with the Use of it, to the *King* himself, when he fell into their Power ; nor so much as suffer him to be *Buried* by the *Office* appointed in the Book of *Common Prayer*, tho' it was earnestly desired. They were *then*, the most zealous Opposers of *Toleration* ; and treated the most *Moderate* Men with the same Violence under which
their

their greatest Enemies suffer'd. To be a *Bishop*, without any thing more, was Crime enough to entitle them to a *Sequestration*, and the other Calamities of those wretched Times. It is a piece of Justice therefore, which we owe our most excellent Constitution, to keep *Power* out of the hands of Men who think themselves oblig'd to employ it for its Destruction.

Some say indeed, that they are much alter'd now, from what they *then* were. And, I believe, *some* of them are; tho' I see no occasion in the world, to try whether they are, or not. I don't know, nor do they *themselves* know, but that if they have an Opportunity, the best of 'em may alter again. And then, what a blessed Comfort it will be, to say, — Who wou'd have thought it.

I will leave it therefore, as a first Principle confirm'd by Reason and Experience, that the most effectual Way to preserve a National Church, is, by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of those, whose Practices and Principles are conformable to it.

It hath, indeed, been pretended, that *Occasional Conformity* to qualify for Preferments, has been a Means of reconciling the Affections of Dissenters to the Church, and brought them to constant Communion. This 'tis probable

bable hath been sometimes the Case; but sure not often enough to compensate for the Mischief it wou'd do the Church, to let them have the Encouragement of *Places*, and *Preferments*.

The *Dissenters* are a cunning subtle Body of Men, and well *understand* their own Interest, and (tho' *we* are often such Fools as to do so) *they* never do any thing that is evidently *inconsistent* with it. If they were convinc'd that *Occasional Conformity* did *them* any hurt, or *us* any good, they wou'd never stickle so zealously for the Repeal of this Act, made on purpose to prevent it. No, they know that the incapacitating them for *Preferments* is a Discouragement that naturally tends to weaken their Interest, and decrease their Numbers; and will probably, in time, be the best Means to reconcile them generally to the Church of *England*.

§. 4. I think the late and present Temper and Behaviour of the *Dissenters*, is another Argument against the Repeal of this Act. For when was there a Time since the *Toleration*, in which they have so violently assaulted, and insulted the Church of *England*? They have treated it with the same kind of Respect the World does a Man, who is going down the Wind. Their Pamphlets for
Num-

113 Number and Bitterness have exceeded former Times, as much as their present ease. Circumstances are better than they then were. I cannot think that they are in a fit Disposition for more Power, when they do so notoriously abuse that which they at present enjoy. Let them learn and study to be quiet, and mind their own *Meetings* rather than thus follow the Church of *England* with their insolent Libels, in Contempt of the *Acts of Uniformity*, and without the least Pretence to a *Toleration* for such enormous Licentiousness. And when they use the Power they *now* have, as they shou'd do, it will be time enough to think of giving them *more*.

Nor do I think it a thing altogether improper to be observ'd, that the *Dissenters* take as much Freedom with the *State*, as they have done with the Church, in thus openly reflecting upon, and arraigning this *Act*, made for the Security of it. When *Sacheverel* reflected upon the *Toleration-Act*, it was justly thought a heinous Offence, and he was *Impeach'd* for it by the Honourable House of Commons. It was accounted a thing not fit to be endur'd, and of dangerous Consequence, that private Men shou'd take the Liberty to speak in that manner, against a Law in being. And yet how does the

the Nation swarm with Pamphlets against *this* Law? How is it expos'd as an Act unjust in it self, and mischievous in its Consequences, and, in a word, represented as the Shame, and Scandal of our Nation? And yet this *Act for the better Security of the Church of England*, was made by the same supreme, and high Authority, that establiſh'd the *Toleration*. These People shou'd consider what they do, when they act in this manner; for if *they* may take the Liberty of writing against *one Act of Parliament*, I see no reason, why *other* Men (if they think fit) may not write against *another*, even tho' it shou'd happen to be the *Act of Toleration*.

§. 5. I cannot conceive that there is the least Occasion for them in the Administration of Affairs, and consequently there can be no just Reason for this Repeal. Yes, they say, the Number of those that are Enemies to the present Government is so great, that the *Dissenters* shou'd be taken in to be a Balance to them. I hope there is not so great a Number of Enemies *employ'd* by the Government: If there be, the Remedy is easie, and ready ——— turn them out, and put in honest Men. There are enough such, unprovided for, who will be glad to fill their Places; and there is no need of taking in another sort of Enemies, for that Purpose.

As to what they talk of *Justices* of the Peace, *Magistrates* in *Corporations*, and *Officers* in the *Lieutenancy*, not well-affected to the Government, the Remedy is also easie, without taking in *Dissenters*. There are few Places (I profess I know not any) where there may not be found a Supply of Persons, who heartily love King GEORGE, to fill up such important Stations. But these People take a Pleasure in magnifying themselves, and lessening the Number of the Friends of the Government, only that *they* may be thought, the more necessary to its Support. And yet nothing can be more certain, than that to put *them* into Offices of this kind, wou'd do the *King* a much greater prejudice than all his Enemies that are now in such Places, if they really were as many as they (to serve their own Turns) represent them.

Their Talk of the necessity of this; in order to secure a good Parliament at next Election has nothing in it, unless we suppose, if the *Dissenters* be not put into Places, they will join with the *Jacobites* and *Tories*; which, I believe, their own *Interest* will restrain 'em from doing; and if it won't, I wish 'em no worse Reward of their Folly than the Consequences of it. For my own part, I can't help thinking that they do much more good in Elections, *as they are*, than they could possi-

possibly do if they were much *greater*; it having been my Observation all along, that Country People had much rather *lead* the *Dissenters*, than *follow* them at Elections.

But when they have nothing left to offer for this Purpose, from the Advantage the *Government* may gain by their Preferments, we are then urg'd with an inherent Claim of *Right* to them. But sure Men are not *born* Magistrates, nor has every Person in the Society a *Right* to Govern in it. *That* arises from the Qualifications which the supreme Power supposes necessary to the Discharge of Publick Trusts, and their Opinion that such and such Persons are possess'd of them. If it were otherwise, the *Papists* may as well plead their *Birth-right* to Places, as the *Presbyterians*. Indeed, there is this difference, that the *Papists* are Enemies to the *whole* of our Constitution, whereas the *other* are only Enemies to *half* of it: But I see no Reason that Men shou'd be employ'd in the Conduct of the Publick Interest, who will not, nay cannot undertake to be faithful to our *Whole* and *Entire* Constitution; but on the contrary have a separate Interest carrying on, in direct Opposition to it. If Men break themselves off from the Body, they ought to be thankful that they are still nourish'd and protected; but there can be no Pretence for an

amputated Member's putting in a Claim, to Order and Direct those that continue to adhere to it.

§. 6. Let it be consider'd, that how much soever *one* Party among the Dissenters may be oblig'd, and serve themselves by this Repeal, yet *all* the rest will be made uneasy, and put under Apprehensions upon it. For they are all very jealous of the *Presbyterian* Party, and cannot bear the thoughts of *their* being possess'd of too great a share of Power; well knowing, by experience, that it is apt to intoxicate 'em, and push 'em upon much greater Severeties against other People, than they seem to care for themselves.

§. 7. I desire in the last place it may be consider'd, that as the *Dissenters* build their hopes of success in this matter, on their Loyalty to his Majesty King *George*, so it is certain, that if the Church of *England* had not also been equally active and zealous in His Defence, *their* Efforts wou'd have done but little good. And since *they* are rewarded with the Security of the *Toleration*, (which they us'd to esteem as a much greater Blessing than Places and Preferments) it is but reasonable they shou'd be *therewith content*; and suffer *us* to enjoy our *Establishment* in as much
Peace

Peace and Safety, as they do their *Toleration*; which they wou'd think very much endanger'd, by being made to depend on the Pleasure of those, who had always shewn, that they never wanted *Will*, when they had *Power* to destroy it.

But they tell you, that their possessing *Places*, gives them no Capacity to overturn the Church; and, I remember, the *Querist* says, that in their *present* Circumstances 'tis next to impossible they shou'd attempt it. And I believe, indeed, that it is not at present in their *Intention* to do this; nor in their *Power* if they shou'd intend it. The Danger will arise from the growth and increase of their Power, with which *Mens* Dispositions do frequently change and alter. *Am I a Dog*, said *Hazael*, *that I shou'd do this thing?* And yet he afterwards did it without Scruple.

They are very ignorant of the State of our Affairs, who do not know that it hath been the manner of this *Sect* to proceed from Evil to worse, since the very beginning of it. At the first they only dislik'd some *Ceremonies*, and cou'd pretty well digest Conformity in the rest. In a little time they manifested a dislike of *Episcopal* Government, being better affected to the Device of *Calvin*; and together with that, they distasted also
our

our *Common Prayer*. From a *Dislike* some proceeded to think them *Unlawful*, and then fell into a Contempt of *Bishops* and the *Prayers*, bitterly railing against them. From hence they advanc'd to open *Disobedience* to all the Orders of the Church, and at last renounc'd it, and rent themselves from it, esteeming themselves the only Brethren, and Congregation of the Faithful. The next thing was to undermine and destroy the Establish'd Church and Religion; and by what, almost imperceptible, Steps and Degrees this was at last effected, is known to all, who are in the least acquainted with the History of those Times. When their usurp'd Dominion was, by God's Blessing, wrested out of their Hands, then give them but an *Indulgence* for tender Consciences and they ask no more. *This* is freely granted them; but are they contented with it? Nothing less! Now they must have Liberty to *Print*, *Publish*, and spread abroad their *Pamphlets* and *Libels* to bring the Establish'd Church and Religion into Contempt. But even this alone will not do, without Liberty to set up *Schools* and *Seminaries* in order to propagate, and perpetuate their unreasonable Separation. And when even *this* is indulg'd them, if they have not likewise *Places*, and *Preferments*, what an Outcry do they make of
Neglect,

Neglect, Hardships, and Persecution? Now, if in compliance with these importunate Clamours, the Government shou'd let them into the best *Posts* and *Preferments* in the Kingdom, wou'd it be at all strange if they advanc'd one Step farther, and tumbled those down, who were the means of raising them?

I cannot positively affirm that this wou'd be the Consequence, but do verily believe there is reason enough to fear it. Let *them* therefore, in the Name of God, enjoy their *Toleration* in the fullest manner, the Law has granted it: But let *Us* take heed lest we are drawn into Measures that will expose us to the Necessity of a *Toleration*, which perhaps if we shou'd need, they may *not* be dispos'd to grant us, tho' we shou'd *seek it carefully with Tears*. But from *that*, Good Lord deliver us.

F I N I S.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and dates in the second column. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, William Jones, Robert Taylor, and Thomas White. The dates are: 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. The list is followed by a section of text that is mostly illegible due to the quality of the scan. The text appears to be a description of the events that took place during the period covered by the list. The text is written in a cursive script, and the words are often difficult to read. The text is organized into paragraphs, with the first paragraph starting with the word "The" and the second paragraph starting with the word "The". The text is followed by a section of text that is also mostly illegible. The text appears to be a continuation of the description of the events that took place during the period covered by the list. The text is written in a cursive script, and the words are often difficult to read. The text is organized into paragraphs, with the first paragraph starting with the word "The" and the second paragraph starting with the word "The".

1815





